

Reduction of charges for consultation provided by CGHS recognized hospitals in NCR

329. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the charges for the consultation and other facilities being provided by the CGHS recognized hospitals in Delhi and NCR;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the orders issued effective from 1 st November, 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (c) In response to the tender floated by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, applications from private hospitals/diagnostic centres for empanelment under CGHS for extending health services to CGHS beneficiaries were received and processed in the Ministry. The charges for consultations and other facilities have been fixed based on the rates quoted by different private hospitals/diagnostic centres. A revised package of rates based on the lowest rates quoted by the applicants have been made effective from 1st November, 2006.

Hospital-Patient Ratio in the country

330. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether urban India, which has only 30 per cent of the population has two third of the total hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such concentration of hospitals in urban areas is resulting in disproportionate hospital-bed to population ratio between different urban and non-urban areas, e.g. while this ratio for Delhi is reported to be 1:635, it is about 1:5,000 in Jammu & Kashmir, 4,000 for Madhya Pradesh and 1:3,000 for Bihar; and

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(d) if so, the details and measures proposed to be taken to set up more hospitals and improve healthcare delivery system in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. Out of a total 7029 Government Hospitals, 3969 hospitals are located in rural areas.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Leprosy patients in the country

331. SHRI DARA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total number of leprosy patients in the country till July, 2006 is reported to be 99,255;

(b) whether Delhi alone has a high rate of leprosy with an average of 2.04 per every 10,000 people as against national average of 1.9;

(c) whether WHO has reportedly expressed its concern over increase of 1,134 cases between March and July in Delhi this year along with Uttar Pradesh (23,729) followed by Bihar (13,138) and West Bengal (1,064); and

(d) if so, what remedial steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. The total number of leprosy cases on record in India were 99,255 as on 31st July, 2006.

(b) Delhi has a high prevalence rate of leprosy as compared to the National Level. With 3383 leprosy cases on record, the prevalence rate of Delhi was 2.04 cases per 10,000 population as on 31st July, 2006 as against the National prevalence rate of 0.88 cases per 10,000 population. However, it is stated that the prevalence rate of leprosy in Delhi has come down to 1.92 per 10,000 in the month of September, 2006.

(c) and (d) WHO has not expressed its concern over the increase of Leprosy cases in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. In fact the